THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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From the Cincinnati News.

SERENADE.

BY THOMAS WALLINGFORD.

The stars are shining brightly love,
Down from the beauteous sky,
While I under thy window, love,
Am singing merrily.

The moon is gently beaming, love,
From her ethereal bed of blue;
The gay guitar is sounding, love,
And all, yes all for you!

The dogs are barking loudly, love,
I wish the varmints dead,
I know if you were near them, love,
You'd knock 'em on the head!

The theatre is just out, love,
The people come this way;
But T'AINT no use to stop me, love,
In this sweet rondelay!

Now open wide the shutter, love,
And show thy lovely face,
HALLO! BY JOE! 'TIS THE OLD BLACK COOK!
I SWEAR I'VE MISSED THE PLACE!

[Exit, running with the dogs after him.

CAMPAIGNING IN MEXICO.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

CAMP SAN JUAN DE BUENA VISTA, Five miles south of Saltillo, Mexico, January 20, 1847.

This thing of writing letters for publication, in camp, is neither so pleasant nor so easy as might be imagined. Draw the picture of a man of common size, sitting cross-legged on a blanket spread on the ground, with his portfolio on his knee, and an old broken lantern holding a piece of candle, propped up on a well-worn leather trunk, and an earthenware inkstand on the ground close by, covered, by the by, with a small tent, in which old boots, old clothes, old guns, swords, pistols, are strewed around in the background, all striving to withdraw themselves from notice—and you will have an accurate daguerreotype of the writer and his ranch. And then there is no such thing as withdrawing from the noise of the camp, as is the wont of book-makers, whose business is to digest the thoughts of others; but all is written in the midst of perplexing interruptions. He has commenced a letter, and is endeavoring to recollect an event, or perhaps to philosophise on some new facts presented to his notice, when in walks the Quartermaster: "Colonel, one of my wagoners is sick, and I must have another man DETAILED to drive his wagon. Very sorry, sir, to have to make the request known—the Captains are all mad about taking their men for wagoners—but think, sir, the ammunition will have to be left behind, if we don't get a driver."

The Quartermaster is scarcely dispatched, when in pops the head of an Orderly Sergeant: "Colonel, the butcher has sent up to our company a quarter of beef that is so blue it looks like it was dyed with indigo, and it is stringy enough to make halters. Just come and see it." A "board of seventy" has to be summoned to condemn the mean beef of the rascally butcher, who is getting seven cents a pound for beef, when he is only giving two or three cents for it.

Five minutes more, and another sentence is half finished, when in comes the Sergeant Major to inquire whether he shall make a detail to go for wood tomorrow. "Yes," shouts the angry writer, "detail half the regiment, and order the other half to let me alone until I finish this letter."

Seventy miles from the Presidio (which means a fort, or fortified place) we crossed a range of hills. The ascent was not steep, nor would they be remarked, were it not that we had been travelling through a perfectly level plain, and that the formation was changed to gravel and limestone. Ascending a high hill, which lifted itself up near our road, a magnificent panorama was spread before us. Behind was the wide expanse of plain over which we had passed, skirted, in the far distance, by the thickets bordering the Rio Grande. In the southwest was a chain of mountains, which modestly raised their heads in the distance, and broke the even line of the horizon. The range of hills on which I stood rose smoothly from the plain, and as gently rolled into repose in the lap of the plain on the southwestern side. To the north, the column of dragoons, artillery and infantry, marching along the crooked road beneath me, looked like a huge variegated snake, slowly crawling down the hills. Behind was the immense train of wagons—two hundred and fifty in number—followed by the Arkansas regiment of cavalry—the whole making a line five miles in extent. Right brave and gallant looked that column of my countrymen, marching with all the MATERIEL of war through this lonely Mexican wilderness.

Ninety miles from the Presidio we encamped on the banks of the Almos. On the evening of our arrival I did not go down to the stream, and was told by a staff officer that it was about seventy feet wide, and we would soon cross it in the morning. By the way, these staff officers seem to consider it a part of their duty to shorten distances and diminish obstructions, whenever they are inquired of on these subjects. At an early hour next morning, the whole command was on the banks of the Almos, ready to cross.—But the first view of the river dissipated all hopes of crossing it easily. It was seventy yards wide, and four feet deep, and swept downward with amazing velocity, foaming, roaring, and tearing along as though it were determined to prohibit any invasion of its light and transparent waters. Men could not wade it—their feet were swept from under them in three feet water, before they had reached the centre of the current; neither mules nor horses could pull their wagons across.—It became necessary to take the horses and mules from the wagons and attach long ropes to the wagons, which reached across the stream, and men on the opposite side pulled them across. By elevating the leading wagons, as had been done at the Rio Grande, they were safely taken over with their contents. The men crossed on the wagons or by holding to them.

The current of the river was as rapid as the Ohio at the Falls near Louisville, or the Mississippi at the Rapids. An examination of it for several miles showed no decrease in its velocity. The volunteers took hold of the ropes with alacrity and fairly worked themselves into favor by their good conduct during the day.

Leaving a portion of the troops to assist the provision train across the stream, the principal part of the army, with the baggage and ammunition wagons, marched on to cross the Sabinas, five miles distant, before camping. This was found not to be so wide, but, if possible, more rapid than the Almos, with quicksands on either bank. The men were fatigued with the labor of the morning when they reached it; but here was an obstacle still to be overcome, and with redoubled energy they set to work to master it. The same course had to be pursued in crossing the wagons as at the Almos. Men and ropes were found far more serviceable than horses and mules. There were not wagons sufficient to cross the men on, and a bridge of empty wagons was made across the main part of the stream by fastening the wagons together; still the men had to wade to their waists to get on and off the wagons.

This was bad enough, but the hardships of the day were aggravated by another circumstance. It took so much time to cross over the artillery and staff wagons, (who were given a preference over the volunteers,) that more than half the company wagons of the regiment of volunteers had to be left on the opposite side of the river from the troops. The consequence was that, after tugging all day at the ropes, pulling wagons over, and going without any dinner, the majority of the men had to lie down at night in their wet clothes without tents, blankets, or food.

I cannot omit to mention that Captain Eustis, of the dragoons, learning our condition, promptly sent down in the night some provisions, which was most acceptable to the men. This was by far the hardest day's service we had seen, and, owing to the occurrences of the morning, officers and men amongst the volunteers lay down to rest in no good humor.

Many were the accidents and narrow escapes of the day. Several men were washed away from the wagons, and were only saved by extraordinary exertions.—One of the artilerists was washed off the gun carriage, and both wheels passed over his legs, yet they were not broken, as the swiftness of the current doubtless prevented the whole weight of the cannon from coming upon him. Several mules were drowned. A quartermaster's wagon was upset in the Sabinas, and his papers and stores floated down in admirable confusion.

Neither was there any want of commanders; for both the generals, with all the colonels, the whole staff, and all the wagonmasters, were giving orders at the top of their lungs, and with the most violent gesticulations.

In the midst of this babel of orders and counter orders, mingled as it was with the roaring of the mountain torrent, the shouting of officers, and the imprecations of wagoners, Maj. Warren quietly slipped off to one side amongst the bushes to take the matter more easily. Under some brush by the side of the river, he discovered an Arkansas volunteer sitting down, from whose clothes the water was still dripping. His head was between his knees, and he was deeply soliloquizing.

"Well," said he, "if this is war, I ain't in no more."

"What is the matter?" inquired the major.

"Why," answered the Rackensacker, "I was standing on the bank up there with my hands in my pockets, thinking I might as well take it easy, as I did'nt own any of them wagons, when along comes the general, and shouted out, 'what are you doing there on the bank, you lazy fellow? Why don't you jump in and help that wagoner!' Without taking time to take a chew of tobacco, I pitched in like a frog and seized hold of the wagon and worked as hard as if I had been at a gander-pulling. And was still at it, a giving of orders equal to the best of them, when here comes a general's aidercong and screamed out 'What the d—l are you doing there in the way?' With that I leaped out of the river like a water dog. Now you see, stranger, I came here to fight them Mexicans, and not to make a mule of myself to haul wagons, and I say again, if this is war, I ain't in no more."

Yours, ILLINOIS.

[From the New York Tribune.

MEXICAN WAR—HOPE OF A PERMANENT PEACE FROM THE THREE MILLION FALACIOUS.

I wish to make a few remarks on the present prospect of Peace with Mexico, and I wish that your readers would mark what I say, as I have proved myself a prophet more than once during this struggle. I consider the appropriation of the Three millions, together with the $50,000 for Diplomatic services, as calculated to prolong the war. Mr. Benton, in filling his pockets, may not think so, but I will give you my reasons, and I think that you will find that they are not without weight.

I have witnessed the various revolutions in Mexico for the last ten years, and have studied their character in the towns and in the villages, and have had good opportunities to observe every feature in the Mexican character. It is well known that the cause of their frequent revulsions is nothing more than a struggle between the INS and OUTS, as not one principle of civil liberty in involved in the contest.—The Government cannot give employment to all officers who figure in epaulets in that distracted country; consequently, about one half are always struggling to overthrow the present Government, no matter what its character may be; and even in this foreign war, they cannot give employment to half who depend solely on the Government for support. Those who are thrown out, generally live in idleness until the next revolution, and will run into debt until they get embarrassed and overwhelmed, while the mass, the poor Indians, are thrown into the scale as easily as one flock of sheep are driven from one pasture to another. I think that this hint will be sufficient for my purpose at this time, and now we will grant that all the rumors relative to the distress in Mexico be true—that they have no money and their councils are divided.

This you will say will induce them to grasp the Three Millions eagerly, and conclude a treaty—granted! But where will be the opposition party? They will keep quiet until the money is paid over, and then down goes the Government and they rise on its ruins, and proclaim those traitors who hrve sold their country, perhaps with the secret hope that another $3,000,000 will be awarded them. What pretext have they had for the last twenty years eqnal to this, to inflame the Mexican people? And it will take place as sure as that the above measures will carry on a harrassing guerrilla warfare on our border, which we must protect at enormous expense for the benefit of—perhaps slavery. When I commenced, I intended to dissect their policy in connection with the department of Yucatan, but I believe that you like short stories best.

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAY IT WAS DONE.

A correspondent of the Union gives the following account of the manner in which Capt. HEADY'S party of 17 were surrounded. It illustrates the craft of the Mexicans:—

At the time of Major Gaine's departure on the duty before alluded to, a large portion of the Kentucky cavalry lay encamped at the Palomas pass, ten miles east of Saltillo After the time had elapsed for the return of Major Gaines, and finding he did not come back,, Lieut. Col. Fields detached another command of one captain, one subaltern, two sergeants, three corporals, and eleven privates, to search for him. The party took the same road the major had at first marched upon. After proceeding thirty miles, it had arrived at a small hacienda called San Antonin, just at night. This it had surrounded before any of the inmates had escaped.—Capt. Heady, who was in command of the party, determined that none of the people residing at the hacienda should leave until after he should himself start the following morning, fearing they would convey intelligence to the enemy. During the evening, but before dark, the Mexicans got up a little bull fight for the amusement of the troops; and, taking advantage of the time when the animal was outside of the line of sentiuels, one of its pursuers managed to escape. He, no doubt, carried information to the enemy, for during the night the hacienda was surrounded by 1,500 troops, and every man of Capt. Heady's command was captured.

"MASON AND DIXON'S LINE."

What was the origin and purpose of it? We frequently hear it spoken of as connected with slavery, and as originally relating to that subject. Nothing can be further from the truth—at the time that line was established, slavery existed on both sides of it. A brief account of its origin may be of some interest just at this time.

As early as the year 1682 a dispute arose between William Penn and Lord Baltimore respecting the construction of their respective grants, of what now form the States of Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. Lord Boltimore claimed to and including the 40th degree of north latitude; and William Penn mildly, yet firinly resisted the claim. The debatable land was one degree of 69 English miles on the south of Pennsylvania, and extended west as far as the State itself.—The matter was finally brought into the Court of Chancery in England, and, after tedious delays, on the 15th day of May 1750, Lord Chancellor Hardwicke made a decree awarding costs against Lord Baltimare, and directing that commissioners should be appointed to mark the boundaries between the parties. The commissioners, so appointed, met at Newcastle, on the 15th day of November, 1757, and, not being able to agree, separated. After a further litigation and delay, the whole matter was settled by the mutual agreement between the surviving heirs of the original litigants.

In the year 1761, Mr. Charles Mason, of the Royal Observatory, was sent to Pennsylvania, with all the needful astronomical instruments, to measure a degree of latitude. That duty he performed, and a report of his proceedings was made to the Royal Society of London, for the year 1767.

This year Mr Mason and Jeremiah Dixon were appointed to run the line in dispute, which appears to have been done in conformity with the Lord Chancellor's decree. This is the famous "Mason and Dixon's line," and the boundary between Pennsylvania on the south and Maryland on the north. Any one desirous of more detailed information, will find it in Douglas's History of America, published in Boston in 1751; Proud's History of Pennsylvania, and 1 Vesey's Reports, 352, Penn, Lord Baltimore.

Little did the actors in this matter think that in aftertimes the line established with so much trouble and expense would ever be connected with a subject calculated to shake a great nation to its centre.

GENERAL TOM THUMB.

The wonderfully small pattern of a man, who is known by the above name, returned a few weeks ago from a visit to Europe. A London paper contained the annexed notice of him just before his departure thence:

"DDPARTURE OF TOM THUMB FOR AMERICA.—This astonishing and clever little protege takes his departure for Boston in the Cambria to-day. He is accompanied by his protector, Mr. Barnum, and his parents. In taking our leave of this miniature hero, we would briefly glance at his unparalleled success since his arrival in Europe. He has appeared before more crowned heads than any person living—that is to say, any person in the EXHIBITION LINE.

"He has been absent from America between three and four years, and weighs no more now than the day he left his native shore; and his intellectual faculties have improved immensely. He speaks French fluently; he plays the piano; is learning the violin and other instruments. He played in a French piece in Paris and the principal French cities; was elected member of the Dramatic Society in Paris; has played Hop o' my Thumb and Bombastes Furioso, with great ECLAT, in London and elsewhere.

"He has received many valuable presents from the principal sovereigns of Europe, has kissed more than a million and a half of ladies, has exhibited before 3,000,000 of persons, and the gross receipts of his exhibitions, including his theatrical performances and his private levees at various places, and at the houses of the nobility of England, France, Belgium, Spain, &c. exceed £150,000, which, reckoning 56 sovereigns to the pound avoirdupois, would make 2.678 pounds weight of gold; and, as the General weighs but 15 pounds, it follows that he has received 178 times his own weight in gold. In silver, the weight would be 46·875 pounds, and would make 3,125 silver statues of the General of the same weight as himself.

"The General has achieved all his triumphs under the direction yf P. T. Barnum, Esq., proprietor of the American Museum, New York, who first brought him before the public in America, and who has personally attended him in all his peregrinations. It is gratifying to know that while this gentleman has reaped a rich reward for his enterprise, he has also secured a splendid fortune for his little PROTEGE and parents."

General THUMB is now in New York, and a paper of that place gives us the following further information concerning him:

"Gen. Tom Thumb is the same great character here that he has been in Europe. The ladies all want to get some of his little kisses, especially as he has kissed so many Queens in Europe. But he will not kiss for nothing. To gain the high honor of a kiss from the General, a book must be bought, and so valuable is the kiss that many ladies think it "cheap at any price." They take a thousand dollars a day at the American museum on his account, and have a perfect monopoly of the trade, for nobody can get up another Tom Thumb."

A WHALING INCIDENT.

On the 9th of January last, the barque Harriet of Freetown, Capt. Durfee, cruising on the line, lowered her boats for sperm whales. The first and third mate had each secured a whale and made them fast alongside, when they returned to assist the second mate, who was fast to another. They came up with him about nine o'clock at night, and succeeded in killing the whale. They could then see the ship, but it soon began to blow, and they were obliged to lay by the whale all night. In the morning the ship was not in sight, it still blowing a gale and raining hard. They lay by the whale three days, when they ventured to stand off to the westward, in hopes of falling in with some ship. On the 7th they caught a shark, which they ate with a good relish. They were then standing for the King's Mill group of islands, but, a new gale coming on, they were obliged to reef down and stand to the eastward, and finally to heave to, where they lay for thirty-six hours, in a gale unusual for those latitudes. On the morning of the 10th day, again stood to the west. Early on the eleveneth day they discovered a sail, and stood for her, which proved to be the barque Hanseat, of Hamburg. They were taken on board, and treated with great kindness. They had nothing to eat during eleven days excepting the shark they had caught and one or two flying fish, and no water except what they had caught in the line tubs. Some of them had lain down to die two days before they saw the ship, and all of them were so weak that they could scarcely support their weight. Capt. Durfee, after cruising for several days in the vicinity, was making the best of his way to this port with the remnant of his crew, having given up all hopes of ever seeing any of his officers or crew again, when the barque Hanseat spoke him, January 20. He was not more surprised than delighted to find his men all safe, and receiving all attentions possible, as the third mate was a brother.—POLYNESIAN.

THE PEOPLE ALREADY MOVING.

The Whigs of Hollidaysburg held a meeting on Saturday evening last, at which the following resolutions approving of the nomination of Irvin and Patton were passed with great enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the deliberations of the Whig State Convention recently held; that we congratulatate our fellow citizens throughout the Commonwealth in the happy selection of a candidate for Governor; that we recognize in Gen. JAMES IRVIN all the qualifications requsite to the faithful performance of the duties incumbent upon the Executive of our great State; and that we not only promise to give him our undivided support, but hereby pledge ourselves as Whigs, to use all honorable means to secure his election, and thereby promote the great principles of Protection to American Industry, for which he so ably contended, and finally secured, whilst in the councils of the Nation.

Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure of the nomination of our late worthy fellow-citizen, Maj. JOS. W. PATTON, for the office of Canal Commissioner—because we know him to be honest and competent—a man of sterling integrity and unsurpassed business qualifications, who will faithfully and fairly attend to the interests of the Commonwealth, if elected, and not prostitute the patronage and influence of his office to the advancement of PERSONAL, PARTY, or FACTIONAL ends.

INTERESTING ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERY.

On Friday the 19th January, the excavators on the Caledonian Railway, working in the Avon valley, discovered, a few miles above Benttock, some highly interesting relics of antiquity. The first object which attracted attention was the remains of what appeared to have been the foundations of a house. Some copper coins were next turned up, about the size of our half-pennies; on one side there is a male head, probably of one of the emperors, and on the observe 'Cæser Romæ.' A sword was next discovered, which appears to be formed of brass. By far the most interesting discovery, however, was that of a small stone trough, inverted and placed upon a flat block of the same material, which was found to contain a brazen or bronze case, round in its form, two feet in length and six inches in diameter. Within this case was a manuscript, or rather book, written on vellum, in rolls, as was the Roman custom, and each roll connected with the other by a slip of the same material. In length it is altogether about thirty feet, and two in breadth.—The writing is beautifully executed, in the Latin language, and at the top the words "Historia Romæ," in large characters, are quite distinct. A cursory examinatiod has led some to suppose that it is a copy of part of Livy's celebrated history- and as it is expected that the whole of the manuscript can be deciphered, perchance some of the lost books of the Roman historian may be now restored to the literary world. A small manuscript was also found in the case, also written on parchment, and about a foot square in size, but the writing of this is very illegible; on the back are the words "Ad Agricolam." These interesting relics, which probably owe their good preservation to the close manner in which their case was sealed up, have been in the meantime, carefully taken to Moffat Manse.—[DUMFRIES COURIER.

A GOOD ANECDOTE.

An Indian and a Kentuckian once made an agreement to hunt in company, and divide equally the game which they might chance to kill. Unfortunately, a crow and a wild turkey were all that they shot. "Well," said the Kentuckian, at the close of the day, "as we are to divide equally, you take the crow, and I'll take the turkey; or I'll take the turkey and you take the crow." "How's that?" said the Indian. The Kentuckian in rapid accents repeated his proposal, to which the Indian, after a blank and puzzled look, consented, but with the remark, "It sounds all very fair, but somehow or other, you always get the turkey and I always get the crow."

ACCEPTANCE OF GEN. IRVIN.

We find in the Bellefonte Whig, the following correpondence between the Committee of the Whig State Convention and Gen. Irvin, on the subject of his nomination:

HARRISBURGH, March 10, 1847.

Hon. JAMES IRVIN,—Sir: The undersigned a Committee appointed by the Whig State Convention which met at Harrisburgh on the 9th inst. for the purpose of selecting candidates for the offices of Governor and Canal Commissioner of this Commonwealth, pursuant to our instructions, have the pleasure of announcing that you have been unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, by said Convention.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOS. W. DUFFIELD,
JNO. J. PEARSON,
L. A. MACKEY,
RICHARD IRVINE,
E. C. WILSON,
J. C. ADAMS,
R. M. BARD.

BELLEFONTE, March 15, 1847.

Gentlemen—Your communication of the 10th inst., informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania by the Whig State Convention that met at Harrisburg on the 9th instant, has been presented to me by Messrs. Irvine and Mackey. I accept the nomination with feelings of profound gratitude, for the high and unmerited honor which has been conferred upon me by the convention; and assure them, and through them the people of Pennsylvania, that if elected my highest ambition will be to pursue such a course as will contribute to sustain the credit and promote the best interests of my native State.

With sentiments of the highest respect for the Convention and each of you individually I remain your friend and fellow citizen.

JAMES IRVIN.

To Messrs. Pearson, Mackey, Irvine, Duffield, Wilson, Adams and Bard.

ACCEPTANCE OF MR. PATTON.

CARLISLE, March 12, 1847.

Gentlemen—I this day received your letter of the 10th inst., informing me of my unanimous nomination for the office of Canal Commissioner, by the Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg on the 9th.

By an entire devotion to the principles of the Whig party, which I believe to be identical with the true interests of Pennsylvania, and by which only she can arrive at that proud pre-eminence to which she is destined; and, (in the event of my election to the office of Canal Commissioner,) by directing all my energies to the promotion of the best interests of the Commonwealth, I shall hope to merit the honor conferred on me by the Convention.

For the present, Gentlemen, permit me, through you, to express to the Convention my sincere thanks, and accept for yourselves, assurances of my distinguished consideration and respect.

JOS. W. PATTON.

Messrs. J. J. Pearson, L. A. Mackey, R. Irvine, T. W. Duffield, E. C. Wilson, J. C. Adams and R. M. Bard.

SOMERSET HERALD.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. of Philadelphia at his Real Estate and Coal Office, is our authorized Agent for obtaining Advertisements and Subscription for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston.

State Central Committee.

THOMAS E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster City,
THOMAS DUNCAN, Dauphin county
JAMES MARTIN, "
THOMAS C. HAMBLY, York
WM. M. WATTS, Cumberland
DANIEL M. SMYSER, Adams
JOHN P. WETHERILL, Philadelphia city
JOSEPH R. CHANDLER "
ROBERT T. CONRAD "
THOMAS MCGRATH, Philadelphia co.
DILLER LUTHER, Berks
ROBERT M. BARD, Franklin
THOS. M. T. M'KENNAN, Washington
ANDREW J. OGLE, Somerset
HARMAR DENNY, Allegheny
RICHARD IRWIN, Venango
JOSEPH H. KUHNS, Westmoreland
G. J. BALL, Erie
H. D. MAXWELL, Northampton
J. B. SALISBURY, Susquehanna
ELHANAN SMITH, Wyoming
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, Butler
HENRY S. EVANS, Chester
ROBERT T. POTTS, Montgomery.

THE WAR.

The recent intelligence from the Rio Grande has produced, as might have been expected, a high degree of excitement throughout the country. Troops are advancing to the seat of war from all points. Pennsylvania is again in the front rank, having furnished another regiment even before some of the other States have raised an additional company. This shows the character of her people. There is not another State in the Union that has suffered more already from Polk's ill-judged and worse managed policy, or that is likely to suffer more from it hereafter; yet she is found foremost in responding to the call of the Government and in risking the lives of her citizens in endeavors to get the nation out of the difficulties in which that policy has involved her.

It is to be deeply regretted that this war has not been pushed with more vigor by our Government. Though a large majority of the nation condemned, no doubt, the manner in which it was brought on by the President, as premature at the time and under the circumstances, the whole people, nevertheless, have been looking anxiously for its successful termination, and thousands have nobly rallied under the nation's standard, willing to make any and every sacrifice in defence of their country's honor. But all their efforts and sacrifices have been thus far in a great measure unavailing. It is now over ten months since hostilities were commenced; much treasure has been spent and many lives have been lost; and yet the wrongs of which we complained have not been redressed and a peace has not been "conquered."

It must be apparent to every attentive observer that the Administration is entirely incompetent for the task upon which it has entered. Instead of sending on, as it did, inconsiderable detachments of troops, many of whom even were cut down in detail, either by the sword or by disease, the Administration ought to have pushed at once a strong force into the enemy's territory and taken possession of his most valuable towns and fortresses; which would have alarmed and disconcerted the Mexicans, and induced them, as a consequence, to sue for peace. General SCOTT, as appears by his correspondence with the War Department, had early matured a plan of operations which he deemed it necessary should be carried out in order to bring the war to a successful issue; but his plan was not adopted and he himself not permitted to repair to the scene of action, as he desired to do, until quite recently, when the Administration had learned, what it ought to have known from the first, that it could not get along without his "aid and comfort."

The Administration has at length aroused itself from its lethargy and appears intent now upon doing what it ought to have done from the first—send out a force adequate to the enterprize in which it has engaged. "Better late than never."—Though much of what had been accomplished by our gallant armies has been in a great measure lost for want of proper means to follow up, by still farther achievements, the advantages which they had gained, we shall ere long have in service a force sufficient to "clear the track" as it advances and to bring the Mexicans speedily to terms. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their gallant conduct throughout this war; and their deeds in future will doubtless be such as to maintain, fully, the high character for skill and courage which they have already acquired.

The Steamer Hibernia brought over from England $1,500,000 in specie.

ALTERATIONS OF THE POST OFFICE LAWS.

The following edict of the Postmaster General embodies the several changes in the Post Office laws made by Congress at its late session. Some of them are extremely onerous and absurd—that, for instance relating to transient newspapers, by which it becomes necessary, before a man can send a newspaper to a friend, to pay 3 cents postage. The provision of the law of 1845 allowing newspapers to go free within 30 miles of the place of publication is abolished.

So says the New York Tribune. We have examined two laws passed by congress relating to the Post Office, and in neither of these is there a word about abolishing the free postage on newspapers adopted by the law of 1845. Where then is the authority for the Postmaster General's edict on this subject. If there be a 3d law embracing such a provision, we have not seen it. The laws we have seen show a disposition to tax the people to extend more favors to the law makers, who enjoy entirely too many already.

REGULATIONS of the Post Office Department for the enforcement of the act, of Congress of the 1st, 2d and 3d of March, 1847.

1. All deputy postmasters are authorized to send through the mails, all letters and packages not weighing over two ounces which they have occasion to write or send, relating to the business of their offices or of the Post Office Department endorsing thereon "post office business," and signing their names thereto. All those whose compensation did not exceed $200, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1646, may also send free through the mails, letters written by themselves, and receive free all written communications, on their own private business, not weighing over one half ounce.

2. Members of Congress and Delegates from Territories may send and receive free, through the mails from thirty days before the commencement of each Congress, until the meeting of the next Congress, letters and packages not exceeding two ounces in weight and public documents not exceeding three pounds in weight. Public documents are those printed by the order of either house of Congress, and publications or books procured or purchased by Congress or either house for the use of the members.

3. The same privilege allowed to members of Congress, extended to the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives during their official terms which terminate with the election of their successors.

4. The privilege of the Vice President is enlarged so that he may send and receive free, public documents during his official term.

5. Persons entitled to the privelege of franking should endorse on all letters or packages, weighing under two ounces, 'Free,' and sign the same designating the office they fill; and all public documents which exceed 2 ounces in weight should be designated by writing the words "public documents" issued from the public offices in the city of Washington and directed to persons authorized to receive them free, may be designated by a stamp specifying the office from which they issue, and the words "public documents," or such other evidence of their character as may be agreed upon between them and the postmaster of the city of Washington. Any document folded and sealed and not having such evidence of its character on the envelope will be rated with postage, which will be remitted by the delivering post master, upon satisfactory evidence that it is a public document, transmissable free through the mails to the person addressed.

6. All letters and packages from and to the heads of departments, or the other public officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the passage of the act of 3d of March 1845, in relation to the business of their respective offices, will be delivered to the person addressed without any charge of postage, as an appropriation has been made by Congress for their payment. All letters and packages issuing from the departments, should be marked on the envelope "official business" and be signed by the heads of the departments or under their direction, by their chief clerks, and by the other officers who were entitled to the franking privilege prior to the act of 1845 designating their official capacity. But such officers have not the right to send or receive free, their private letters or papers.

7. All Newspapers transmitted through the mails will be hereafter rated with postage, except exchange papers between the publishers of newspapers, and those franked by persons enjoying the privilege; and contractors may take newspapers out of the mails, for sale or distribution among subscribers.

8. Transient Newspapers, or those not sent from the office of publication to subscribers, hand-bills or circular letters printed or lithographed, not exceeding one sheet in size, will pay 3 cents upon delivery at the office and before they are put in the mails, and all such will be charged by deputy postmasters as prepaid matter in the way bills and upon their accounts of mails sent, and stamped or marked "paid,' with the name of the office from which sent.

9. Transient newspapers, handbills or circulars, cannot be received free by deputy postmasters under their privilege. If such should be addressed to them, it is their duty to return them to the sender under a new cover charged with letter postage. If deposited in a post office unsealed, addressed to deputy postmasters or others they will not in any case be forwarded by mail without prepayment of the postage. If sealed, they will be rated with letter postage, and forwarded in the mails.

10. Letters addressed to different persons cannot be enclosed in the same envelope or package, under a penalty of ten dollars, unless addressed to foreign countries.

11. Letters, newspapers and packages not exceeding one ounce in weight, addressed to any officer, musician, or private in the army of the United States in Mexico, or at any post or place on the frontier of the United States bordering on Mexico; will pass free in the mails.—Each letter so addressed should specify after the name of the persons "belonging to the army." The law will continue in force during the war with Mexico, and three months after its termination.

12. Extra commission allowed deputy postmasters by the order of the 9th of July, 1845, are superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1847.

13. The commissions allowed by the 24th section of the act of the 3d of March 1845, are repealed, and other rates allowed by the 1st section of the act of the 1st of March, 1847, in lieu of them, as follows:

1. On the amount of letter postage, not exceeding $100 in any one year, 40 per cent.

2. On any sum between $100 and $400 in any year, 33⅓ per cent.

3. On any sum between $400 an $2,400 in a year, 30 per cent.

4. On any sum over $2,400 in a year, 12½ per cent.

5. On the amount of letters and packets received for distribution at offices designated by the Postmaster General for that purpose, 7 per cent.

☞The term letter postage includes all postages received, except those which arise from newspapers, sent from the office of the publishers to subscribers, and from pamphlets and magazines—so that all pre-paid postage upon transient papers, hand bills, and circulars, printed or lithographed, will be treated as letter postage in the settlement of accounts of postmasters.

2. On all sums arising from the postage on newspapers, magazines, and pamphlets, 50 per cent.

7. As the accounts of postmasters have to be settled quarterly, and their commissions allowed for that time, the postmasters will credit themselves with 40 per cent. upon the first twenty-five dollars received in the quarter, and for any sum between twenty-five dollars and one hundred dollars in the quarter, at the rate of 33⅓ per cent, and upon any sum between one hundred and six hundred dollars received in the quarter, 30 per cent; and on any sum over six hundred dollars received in the quarter, at the rate of 12½ per cent.

8. The commission accounts will be settled as heretofore, except that the annual compensation to which postmasters are limited, will be computed for the fiscal year commencing the first of July, and ending the 30th of June, and in due proportion for any period less than a year.

9. No other allowances can be made to postmasters except box-rents to an amount not exceeding $2,000 per annum, and the surplus of such receipts may be applied to the expenses of the office, under the direction of the Postmaster General. The emolument or box rent account must be accounted for regularly in the quarterly returns, and for the same quarter as other proceeds of the office.

10. Postmasters in their returns for the present quarter ending the 31st of March, 1847, will adjust their accounts according to the above allowances.

C. JOHNSON,
March 12, 1847. Postmaster Gen.

American Officers Killed and Wounded.

REGULARS.

Killed—Capt. Lincoln, Assistant Adjutant General.

Wounded—Capt. E. Stein, 1st dragoons, severely; Lieut. S. G. French, 3d artillery, severely; Lt. J. J. P. O'Brien, 4th artillery, slightly.

MISSISSIPPI RIFLES.

Killed—Lieuts. R. S. Moore and F. McNulty.

Wounded—Col. J. P. Davis, severely; Capt. J. M. Sharpe, severely; Lieut. A. B. Corwin, slightly; Lieuts. Pozey and Stockton, slightly.

FIRST KENTUCKY CAVALRY.

Killed—Adjutant Vaughan.

Wounded—One Captain and three Lieutenants, (no names given.)

ARKANSAS CAVALRY.

Killed—Col. A. Yell and Capt. A. Porter.

Wounded—Lieut. S. A. Redder.

2D KENTUCKY FOOT RIFLES.

Killed—Col. McKee and Lieut. Col. Henry Clay; Capt. O. W. Morse and Capt. W. T. Willis.

Wounded—Lieuts. E. S. Barbour, Withers, and Mosier.

INDIANA BRIGADE.

Wounded—General Lane

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed—Capt. Kinder, Capt. Walker, and Lieut. Parr.

Wounded—Capts. Saunders and Osborn; and Lieuts. Cayen, Pennington, Morse, Lewis, Davis, and Epperson.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Faggat.

Wounded—Major Gorman and Capt. Sleep.

ILLINOIS BRIGADE.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Killed—Col. J. J. Hardin, commanding; Capt. Zabriskie and Lieut. Haughton.

Wounded—Lieuts. J. L. McConnell and H. Adams.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Killed—Captain Woodward; Lieuts. Brunton, Fletcher, Ferguson, Rollins, Bartheson, Athuson, and Price.

Wounded—Capt. Coffee and Capt. Baker; Lieuts. Pickett, Engleson, Steel and West, and Adj. Whiteside.

TEXAS COMPANY.

Killed—1st Lieut. Campbell and 2d Lieut. Leonhard.

Wounded—Captain Conner.

RECAPITULATION.

Killed—3 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 9 Captains, 14 Lieutenants—Total killed 27.

Wounded—1 Brigadier General, 1 Colonel, 1 Major, 9 Captains, 29 Lieutenants—Total wounded 37.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$5 00 a 5 50	
Wheat,	per bushel,	90 a 1 00	
Rye,	"	60 a 0 70	
Corn,	"	60 a 0 70	
Oats,	"	35 a 0 38	
Potatoes	"	60 a 0 75	
Apples,	"	0 00 a 0 00	
" dried	"	50	75
Peaches dried	"	1 50 a 1 50	
Butter,	per pound,	00 a 0 00	
Beef,	"	6 a 0 7	
Veal,	"	5 a 0 9	
Chickens,	per dozen,	1 25 a 1 50	
Eggs,	"	13 a 0 16	
Stone Coal,	per bushel,	7 0 9	

Bank Note List.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA.		OHIO.	
Bank of Pittsburg	par	State Bk & branches	1
Exchange bank	par	Mount Pleasant	"
Mer. & Man. bank	par	Steubenville	"
Bks. of Philadelphia	par	St. Clairsville	"
Girard bank	par	Marietta	"
Bk. of Germantown	par	New Lisbon	"
" Chester county	par	Cincinnati Banks	"
" Delaware Co	par	Columbus do	"
" Montgomery Co	par	Circleville	"
" Northumberland	par	Zanesville	"
Columbia Bridge co	par	Putnam	"
Doylestown bank	par	Wooster	"
Far. Bk Reading	par	Massillon	"
Far bk Bucks Co	par	Sandusky	"
Far bk Lancaster	par	Geauga	"
Lancaster Co bank	par	Norwalk	"
Lancaster bank	par	Cleveland	"
United States bank	30	Xenia	"
Brownsville "	½	Dayton	"
Washington "	½	Western Reserve	"
Gettysburgh "	½	Franklin Bk Columbus	"
Chambersburg	½	Chillicothe	"
Susquehanna Co bk	–	Lake Erie	"
Lehigh county bank	–	Sciota	"
Lewistown	¾	Lancaster	10
Middletown	½	Hamilton	13
Carlisle	½	Granville	50
Erie bank	½	Farmers Bk Canton	30
Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, Waynesburg	"	Urbana	50
Harrisburg	"	MARYLAND.	
Honesdale	"	Baltimore banks	par
Lebanon	"	B. & O. R. R. Scrip	10
Pottsville	"	Cumb. Bk Allegany	¾
Wyoming	"	Par. bk of Maryland	"
York Bank	"	Far.& M.bk Frederick	"
West Branch bank	"	Frederick co bank	"
Relief Notes	"	Hagerstown bank	"
Merchants & Man bk	"	Mineral bank	"
Pitts. relief notes	par	Patapsco bank	"
City & County Scrip	¾	Washington bank	"
		Bank of Westminster	"

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between William Huber, John Linton, and Jacob Myers, in the Iron business, at Somerset Furnace, Somerset county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business relating to the above firm will be settled by William Huber and Jacob Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JOHN LINTON,
JACOB MYERS.

February 25th, 1847—(mar9)

P S The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Huber and Myers.

WILLIAM HUBER,
JACOB MYERS.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Kimmel, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of John Graham, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, (1847,) to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court, held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart the court confirm the Inqutsition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Mathew Pinkerton, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. Clerk.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of George Hartzell, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the Borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, Pa., on Saturday the 17th day of APRIL 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole,—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

HORSE BILLS,

NEATLY and Expeditiously executed at THIS OFFICE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for the County of Somerset, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Mr. Gebhart, the court confirm the Inquisition and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Sanner, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 10th day of May, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING.
February 23, 1847. clerk.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the west, will sell by public outcry at his residence in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 22d day of April next; a variety of valuable personal property, among which is the following, viz: one Horse, two Cows, one (two horse) wagon,

One Dearbourn Wagon,

one Sleigh & Harness, one Sofa, one Sideboard, several Bureaus, Book Case, a great variety of Chairs, Bedsteads, Clock Case, one

COOKING STOVE,

one Parlor do. and a number of Wood and Coal Stoves, together with numerous other articles too tedious to enumerate.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, when terms of sale will be made known by

JOHN L. SNYDER.

Somerset, March 27, 1847.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Elisabeth Rhoads, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Philip Rhoads did on the 2nd day of September, Eighteen hundred and forty-six, prefer his petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying, that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the Bonds of Matrimony entered into with you, the said Elizabeth Rhoads, in all time to come as if he never had been married or as if you were naturally dead. We therefore command you the said Elizabeth Rhoads that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held on the second Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Philip Rhoads and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Philip; your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with you the said Elizabeth as fully and effectually as if he never had been married or as if you the said Elizabeth were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November Anno Domini, 1846. A. J. OGLE.

March 30, 1847. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by way of public outcry, at the public square in the borough of Somerset, on *Saturday, the 1st day of May next,* at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas Riffle, of, in and to a certain

TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Conemaugh township, Somerset county, Pa., containing two hundred acres, more or less, about 16 acres cleared, about 4 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of Jacob Schneider's heirs, Gabriel Mishler, Gabriel Gindlesperger, and other lands of defendant, on which are erected a cabin house and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Thomas Riffle, at the suit of John Hochstetler, now for the use of Hiram Beam.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of William Armstrong, of, in and to, a

CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing 75 acres, more or less, about ten acres cleared, adjoining the Maryland line on the east, lands of John W. Robison on the north, and Mrs. Patrick on the west and south, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Armstrong, at the suit of William Fear.

—ALSO—

By virtue of a writ of Alias Testatum Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Francis Schachleiter, Daniel Baer and Jacob Staum, late partners under the firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, of, in and to, TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situate in the borough of Somerset, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing one half acre, more or less, bounded by lot of Daniel Baird on the West, Union street on the north, Main street on the south, and lot of Abraham Dull on the east, on which are erected a large two story log dwelling house, a smoke house, a wood shed, and stable, &c., which is now in the occupancy of Henry Jackson and John J. Benford, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said firm of Schachleiter, Baer and Staum, at the suit of John Lightner.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH,
Sheriff's Office, Somerset, } Sheriff.
March 23, 1847. }

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the estate of Theobalt Follmar, late of Conemaugh township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on Friday the 30th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims to present them at the same time and place properly authenticated.

PETER LEVY,
March 23, 1847. Executor.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1847, before the honorable judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of A. H. Philson, Esq., George Walker and John P. Brubaker, administrators &c., of William G. Walker, dec'd.

And now to wit: February 15, 1847, Samuel W. Pearson, Samuel Gaither and R. L. Stewart, Esqrs., auditors appointed to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Administraters to and amongst the creditors, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 15th day of February, A. D, 1847. WM. PICKING, Clerk.

NOTICE.—The undersigned auditors will attend at the house of Wm H Picking, in Somerset borough, on Tuesday the 13th day of April next, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by the court, agreeably to the above commission, of which all persons interested are requested to take notice.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,
SAM'L GAITHER,
ROB'T L. STEWART,
March 2, '47. Auditors.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned as legatees, creditors or otherwise, that the following accounts have been filed and passed register in the Register's office, for the county of Somerset, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' court for confirmation and allowance on *Monday, the 10th day of MAY next,* at an adjourned Orphans' Court, viz:

The account of Jacob Neff, one of the administrators with the Will annexed; of the estate of Peter Countryman, dec'd.

The account of John Hanna, Guardian of Elizabeth Ann, minor daughter of Frederick Infield, dec'd., lately intermarried with William Page, now dec'd.

The account of A J Colborn & George Pringey, administrators &c., of Abraham Colborn, dec'd.

Final account of John W Lancaster, administrator &c., of James Lancaster, dec'd.

The account of Nicholas Bowman, Guardian of Emanuel & Jerome Bowman.

The account of Joseph Newcomer, administrator of Daniel Newcomer, dec'd.

The account of John Emmert, administrator of John Wright, dec'd,

The account of Tobias Miller, Executor of Elizabeth Gerver, dec'd,

Supplemental account of Abner Yoder and David Yoder, Executors of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

The account of David Lavan and Isaac Friedline, administrators of the estate of David Pile, dec'd.

The account of Isaac Friedline, administrator of Daniel Friedline, dec'd.

WM. H. PICKING,
March 30, 1847. Register.

The account of Michael Shaffer, administrator of Elizabeth Shaffer, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Bearkley, guardian of Mary Ann Walker.

Final account of Jacob G. Miller, surviving administrator of Valentine Hay, dec'd.

JURY LIST,

FOR MAY TERM, 1847.

Commencing on the 3d day.

GRAND JURORS.

Somerset Township—Peter Ankeny, Jr. Joseph Brubaker, Chauncey Marteeny, Sam'l Stahl, of D., Isaac Wendle.
Jenner—Frederick Beesecker, John Johnston, George Parker.
Southampton—Henry Bowman, Henry Dom, Jonathan Emerick, Valentine Lepley.
Stoystown Borough—David Clark.
Conemaugh—Jeremiah Hite, Peter Mishler, John Wertz, jr.
Summit—David Hay,
Stonycreek—Benjamin Kimmel,
Quemahoning—George Kocher,
Berlin Borough—Hertz Keiser,
Elklick—Jacob Livengood,
Milford—Joshua Rhoads,
Turkeyfoot—Michael Sanner,
Allegheny—David Weisell.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

Somerset borough—Frederick Gilbert.
Somerset Township—Jacob Walter, Ephraim Shaffer, John Suter, Henry Mowry, Philip Smith,
Turkeyfoot—David Ankeny, Peter Brubaker, Charles P. Conley, Andrew Hiat, Jacob King, Joseph B. Davis,
Shade—Levi Adams, Peter Boyer, Jr. David Specht,
Paint—Henry Berkey, Samuel Custer, John Hoffman,
Addison—Frederick Cupp, John Haldeman, David Hartzell, John C. Tashue,
Stoystown borough—Aaron Grissey,
Stonycreek—Joseph Glessner, George Lohr, Martin Moyers, Anderson Spencer,
Jenner—Abner Griffith, of T. George Hartzell, Emanuel Kover, Abraham A. Miller, Henry Shaffer,
Southampton—Henry Boyman, Jr.
Milford—Elijah Lyon,
Summit—Samuel Miller, Gabriel Schrack,
Brothersvalley—John Swanger,
Quemahoning—George Snyder, of John,

SOMERSET HERALD.

SOMERSET, PA.,

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR.

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,

OF CENTRE COUNTY.

For Canal Commissioner.

JOSEPH W. PATTON,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

THE NEW POST OFFICE LAW.

For the information of our readers we publish the directions of the Post Master General to Deputies entire in this day's paper.

Persons who have examined the law passed at the last session of Congress say they can find in it no authority for re-imposing postage on newspapers which had been exempted under the former law. But we suppose the Post Master General views the late act as superseding entirely the former one, which it probably does too; but if so, it can be intended only for the benefit of large newspaper establishments in the cities, which will thereby be enabled to crush the country presses and thus monopolise the whole business. Under the thirty miles act most of the country papers acquired an extensive circulation; but now, that the postage has been re-imposed, many of them will suffer materially by the discontinuances that will take place in consequence thereof.

For ourselves, we do not think that we shall lose in consequence of this change in the law. We have a liberal set of subscribers, who know the importance of keeping up their county paper, and will therefore not be deterred from patronizing it, even if they have to pay the same amount of postage that they would have to pay upon city papers, which, generally speaking, are, after all, of little value to them.

THE ARMY NEWS.

The reader will find in this day's paper interesting and glorious intelligence from the Army. Old "Rough and Ready" has given the Mexicans another effectual drubbing.

A rumor has been current also for some days, that the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa had surrendered to the Americans without the firing of a gun. This report, however, we think rather premature. Our latest reliable intelligence from that quarter is, that in pursuance of an order from Santa Anna, the troops in the city had withdrawn twenty miles from Vera Cruz, and taken a stand at Puerta Naciorial, and that those in the castle were left to defend it as best they might. But we have no doubt that by a combined attack from sea and land the castle has ere this time been compelled to surrender.

LOSS BY FIRE.

About 10 o'clock on the night of the 27th ultimo, the dwelling house of Mr. Joseph Suhre, at Crithfield's mill, in this county, took fire, and in a short time was consumed, with nearly all the furniture. The fire was accidental, having been communicated to the ceiling from a stove pipe. There was at the time a large quantity of bacon on the garret, which was also consumed. Fortunately, Mr. Suhre and his family all slept on the first floor, and were aroused by the falling embers in time to save themselves. The loss to Mr. Suhre is a serious one.

☞The Pittsburgh Gazette has passed into the hands of Erastus Brooks, Esq. late of the New York Express.

From the National Intelligencer.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

The New Orleans mail of last evening came through in regular time, bringing papers and letters from that city of the 21st instant. Accounts have just been received from Brazos Santiago (mouth of the Rio Grande) to the 10th instant. These accounts embrace various reports of Gen. TAYLOR's conflicts with the Mexicans, which tend only to increase further and more certain intelligence. The subjoined letter from our obliging New Orleans correspondent, and the extra from the BULLETIN office, which he enclosed to us, comprise all the particulars reported or asserted up to the departure of the mail:

NEW ORLEANS, March 21, 1847.

Messrs. GALES & SEATON:

We are again full of rumors, but the enclosed slip gives you all that is known. There are reports of further details as to the fight, but they are only REPORTS. I believe that there has been a fight, and that the result has been favorable. Had it been otherwise, the Mexicans would have let us know it promptly. If Gen. Taylor has beaten Santa Anna in front, he may not have been able notwithstanding to open his communications in his rear, and must wait until it is done from Camargo. He is perfectly safe at Monterey, as it is strongly fortified, and has abundant stores and provisions. We hourly look for news, as several vessels were to sail from Brazos.

Very truly, yours.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, Extra, March 20.

Repulse of Santa Anna—Three Days' Fighting—Mexican Loss Five Thousand Men——American Loss Eleven Hundred.

The schooner Wm. C, Preston has just arrived from the Brasos, which place she left on the 10th instant. By this arrival we learn verbally that Gen. Taylor, who had fallen back before Santa Anna, towards Monterey, and had been attacked by Santa Anna, and, after three days' hard fighting, the latter had been repulsed with the loss of 5,000 men, and, that Gen. Taylor's loss was also very severe—one report says 1,100, another 1,700 men. We are indebted to Col. Hunt for the following copy of a letter, addressed to him from Capt. Ogden, of the Quartermaster's Department, and which is the only written information we have been able to obtain, as the vessel brought no mail. Though the details given above may not be exactly correct, there is, we think, every reason to believe there has been a fight, and that it has resulted gloriously for the American arms. The previous Mexican reports tend very much to confirm such a result. Several vessels are hourly expected, and it is probable that we shall have later and more authentic advices before morning.

BRASOS SANTIAGO, March, 10.

Under present circumstances you will be extremely anxious, I know, to hear the news, from this quarter. I wish I could myself ascertain the truth among the thousand of lies that are circulating, which is like a grain of wheat in a bushel of chaff—our whole line of communication has been threatened by Santa Anna's overwhelming force for some time past, and columns unquestionably in motion to attack all the depots. As late as 4 o'clock this morning the accounts from Matamoras were extremely dolorous, an attack expected every moment. I received, an hour since, an urgent request for reinforcements; but just now, however, a private express arrived, stating that some heavy firing was heard yesterday evening at Matamoras; was a salute over a great victory by Gen. Taylor; and I just saw a letter from a German merchant there, who says the same thing.—The place where the three days' battle is said to have been fought is Buena Vista, twenty miles from Saltillo—the Mexican loss is said to be immense. I feel some confidence in this story, as it corresponds with Mexican reports for some days past. I must add, that up to our last direct dates from Camargo, there had been nothing heard from Gen. Taylor later than the 22d of February; since then all communications from him had been cut off from Camargo, as the brave old man was completely surrounded. I knew of course, he would do honor to the country, but such results as are now reported may be considered a miraculous, and whilst I believe them in part, I must await official intelligence.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY.

[From the New Orleans Bulletin.

GLORIOUS INTELLIGENCE!

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA—FOUR THOUSAND MEXICANS KILLED, AND ONLY SEVEN HENDRED AMERICANS.

The reports that have been circulating for some days of a severe battle between General Taylor and Santa Anna are at length confirmed, and the result has been another glorious triumph to the American army. The news was brough by the schooner JOHN BELL from Brasos, which vessel was left about twenty miles below the city, and was received last evening by special messengers to our neighbors of the Picayune and Mercury, both of whom issued extra sheets. We give the following from the Picayune—that of the Mercury is similar.

It appears that General Taylor had fallen back from Agua Nueva, (About six miles beyond Saluillo,) as a more advantageous position for receiving the attack from a force so vastly his superior, and that the action continued two days, and ended in Santa Anna's complete repulse, after a terrible carnage. Santa Anna's account of the battle; which also is received by a vessel below from Tampico, acknowledges that his army has been cut to pieces, though he asserts the same thing as regards Gen. Taylor. He exaggerates the force of the American army, which we know did not exceed five thousand men, and has no doubt exaggerated in other respects. As to Gen. Taylor having been driven from five of his positions, the result of the action completely disproves the assertion, and we have no doubt the American army never changed the ground on which the action commenced; for, with such an overwhelming force against them, any serious reverse during the battle could hardly have been recovered; and would have ended in their defeat.

The evolutions of our flying artillery have probably been mistaken by Santa Anna for a change of position, and we have no doubt that the enemy's ranks have suffered dreadfully from that highly efficient corps of our army.

The result of this battle will shed additional glory upon the American arms, and when it is recollected that it has been an open field-fight, by a force almost exclusively composed of raw volunteers, who have only been embodied a few months, and against an army of regular troops fourfold their own number, it has no parallel in the military annals of modern warfare.

[From the Picayune Extra of March 23.

GEN. TAYLOR VICTORIOUS—THE MEXICAN ARMY LED BY SANTA ANNA DEFEATED.

We lay before our readers, in advance of our regular publication, the glorious tidings from the army brought by the schooner JOHN BELL. The following account was prepared for us by an officer of the army. It may be relied upon:

MEMORANDUM OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, PREPARED FOR THE PICAYUNE BY LIEUT. J. J. C. BIBB, U. S. A.

Dr. Turner, U. S. Army, who arrived at Matamorass on the 9th instant, from Monterey, brought the glorious intelligence of another brilliant victory over the Mexican army. The scene of action was at Buena Vista, a hacienda about six miles west of Saltillo. The fighting commenced on the 22d of February, and ended on the 23d. Santa Anna retired to Agua Nueva, a distance of ten miles, leaving four thousand killed and wounded upon the field. Santa Anna's adjutant general and many other officers and men are prisoners. The loss on our part was seven hundred killed and wounded.

Santa Anna's force amounted to at least fifteen thousand men; that of Gen. Taylor to about five thousand, almost entirely volunteers. His army is composed of Washington's, Bragg's, and Thomas's batteries, one squadron of the 1st, and one of the 2d dragoons, the Arkansas and Kentucky cavalry, a brigade of Illinois and one of Indiana volunteers, the 1st, Mississippi and 2d Kentucky regiments; and one company of Texas volunteers.—Dr. T. brought a list of 63 officers killed and wounded:

The official despatches of Gen. Taylor have been cut off. Col. Morgan's regiment Ohio volunteers, having been re-inforced by a command from Monterey had reached that place in safety.

Col. Curtis, of Ohio, with one company (Capt. Hunter's) of the 2d United States dragoons, his own regiment, and I think some Texas rangers, in all about 2,000 men, was about to leave Camargo to attack Gen. Urrea, who is said to be about thirty miles south of that place with an army at from 4,000 to 5,000 men, principally rancheros. He is believed to have with him only 1,500 regular troops. A great many, if not all of these rancheros, as soon as they hear of the discomfiture of Santa Anna's army will disperse, and the gallant colonel will no doubt obtain the victory.

This news proves the reports which we had before received of Gen. Taylor's retreat upon Monterey, and the advance of a large force to attack our depots at Brasos and at the mouth of the Rio Grande to be untrue. Of the defences at the mouth of the river I know nothing, but have been told that they are sufficient to make a strong resistance. The fortifications at the Brazos, with the force of artillery and persons in the quartermaster's employ, which can be raised as a garrison, is sufficient to drive back a command of at least 2,500 or 3,000 Mexicans. The work, which may be technically termed a continued line, encloses all the quartermaster's and commissary's stores in the depot. The parapet is formed of barrels of damaged commissary's stores, with sand bags for the interior slope; the sand from a ditch in front, thrown up against the barrels, forms the exterior slope.

The armament of the fort consists of four pieces of artillery—two twelve and two six-pounders, in barbette—which sweep the foot of and cross their fires upon the level plain over which the enemy would be compelled to advance, and about 300 hundred muskets to line the parapet. This was thrown up when an attack was daily expected. Nothing having reached us from Gen. Taylor for many days, we believed him surrounded, as was reported, and gave some degree of credit to the rumor of the advance of a large force upon our depots. After waiting three or four days, anxiously expecting the approach of the enemy, we received the glorious news above—understood of course, that the battle of Brasos Santiago was "no go;" and when I sailed the artillery of Fort Harney, instead of mowing down the Mexicans, was pealing forth a salute in honor of old "Rough and Ready" and his gallant little army at Buena Vista.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

[From the Delta Extra of March 23.

GEN. TAYLOR MAINTAINS HIS POSITION.—SAFE ARRIVAL OF COL. MORGAN AT MONTEREY.

We have just received from our correspondent at Montesey more authentic accounts of the great victory of our arms at Buena Vista than have yet appeared, and, knowing the intense anxiety of the public respecting the particulars of this bloody fight, we hasten to lay them before our readers in an Extra.

On the 22d Santa Anna began the battle by various manœuvres, attempting to outflank and terrify old Rough and Ready. On that day the battle was confined to skirmishing and canonading, without much effect on either side. In the mean time Santa Anna had sent a large force to Gen. Taylor's rear, but our artillery opened upon them with great effect, and they were soon compelled to withdraw.

On the 23d the battle commenced in real earnest, and raged with great violence during the whole day. The Americans did not wait to be attacked, but with the most daring impetuosity charged on the enemy with loud huzzas, their officers leading them so gallantly. General Taylor was every where in the thickest of the fight. He received a ball through his overcoat, but was not injured. Adjutant Bliss was slightly wounded at his side. Adjutant Lincoln, also of the General's staff, the intrepid young young officer who so distinguished himself at Resaca de la Palma, was killed. The battle of the 23d lasted from early morn to about 4 o'clock P. M., when Santa Anna drew off his army and retired to Agua Nueva to await a reinforcement. It will be remembered that Santa Anna's CORPS DE RESERVE, commanded by Gen. Vasquez, had been delayed in its march, and has no doubt joined him a few days after the battle. But, in the mean time, his army is starving, and many of his men are deserting. Capt. Prentiss's strong artillery company was not in the action, but had left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor with six cannon, two being 18-pounders. On the 7th March one of the Ohio regiments left Monterey to join Gen. Taylor. If these and Capt. Prentiss's artillery arrive in time the General's heavy loss will be fully repaired, and he will be ready to meet Santa Anna again.

General Taylor, at the last accounts, was still maintaining his position, undisturbed by the enemy.

An exchange of prisoners had taken place, and "Old Rough and Ready's" promise to Col. Marshall to get back Cassius M. Clay and his party, by taking Mexican prisoners enough to exchange for them, has been fully redeemed.

Gen. Wool greatly distingnished himself in the action, and all the officers fought like heroes.

After the battle Gen. Taylor demanded of Santa Anna an unconditional surrender of his whole army, which the latter declined; but, in return, required Gen. Taylor to surrender immediately. Immortal be the reply of "Old Rough and Ready," as delivered by the gallant Lieut. Crittenden—"GEN. TAYLOR NEVER SURRENDERS!"

Santa Anna's adjutant general was captured by the Americans, but was afterwards exchanged.

Gen. Taylor occupied his ground on the 24th and 25th without interruption.

Col. Morgan, of the Ohio volunteers, with a small force, cut his way through large bodies of armed Mexicans, and arrived at Marin. A detachment of three companies, under command of Col. Giddings, was sent to his aid, and the whole party are said to have arrived safely at Monterey.

A train of 100 loaded United States wagons, on their way to Monterey from Camargo, under an escort of thirty volunteers, was captured by a body of Mexican cavalry a few miles beyond Marin. Three of the men made good their escape, the rest were taken prisoners. A young lady, the daughter of an American citizen living in Mexico, and returning home from New Orleans, where she has been going to shool, was taken with this train, her father having been killed by the Mexicans. She had escaped and arrived at Monterey in safety, where her misfortunes had excited the most lively sympathy. The letter containing her narrative of this affair will appear to-morrow.—The lady's name is Burns.

Col. Curtis, of the Ohio volunteers, had started on his expedition against Urrea, who was at Aldemas, a village on the San Juan river, about forty miles from Camargo. The colonel has a fine force of volunteers, composed of the Ohio and Indiana regiments, a battalion of Virginia volunteers, and Captain Hunters company of U. S. dragoons.

The Mexicans have possession of Seralvo, China, Mier, and all the towns between Camargo and Monterey.

Major Coffee, paymaster, will carry on Gen. Tayloa's despatches from Monterey.

New Advertisements.

R. L. STEWART,

Attorney at Law, Somerset, Pa.

OFFICE of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., on Main Cross street.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Uhl, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the house of the subscriber on Saturday the 15th of May next, prepared to settle, and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

CHARLES UHL.

April 6, 1847—6t. Adm'r.

LIST OF CAUSES.

PUT down for trial for May Term, commencing on Monday the 3d day of May 1847.

Landis	vs	Stoner
E. and F. Faber	vs	Husband
Fighter	vs	Fritz, Garnishee of Kimmel
Redfield and Co.	vs	Countryman et al
Fleck	vs	Neff and Rankin
Suder	vs	Bauchman
Miller and wife	vs	Arnold
Bowers	vs	McCullough
Moyers	vs	Beighley
Burkhart and wife	vs	Risheberger's executors
Fream	vs	Fream's Adm'x.
Koontz	vs	Koontz Admin'r.
Ogle's Ex'trix	vs	Sutzman.

A. J. OGLE.

Prothonotary's office, Somerset, April 6, 1847. } Proth'y.

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.

NOW FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

FRESH SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

THE subscriber has just received from the East, in addition to his former stock, a fresh supply of merchandize, suitable for the season. His stock of

DRY GOODS

consists in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Cravats, Drillings, Muslins, Cords, Alpacas, Mouslain de Laines, Silks, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and half Hose, Lawns, Laces and Calicoes. Also; Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves Boots and Shoes, Bonnets and Palm leaf Hats; together with a supply of **Queensware** *and Hardware, Groceries, Paints and Dye-Stuffs.*

All of which he will sell at moderate prices for cash, or exchange for approved country produce. Call and see!

April 6th, 1847. DANIEL FLICK.

New and Seasonable Goods

AT

KIMMEL'S CHEAP CORNER!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Somerset Borough and vicinity that he has just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Tweeds, Palo Alto, Mexican and Velvet Cords, Blue Drills, Alpacas, Lawns, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, & Calicoes.

Also Boots and Shoes, Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnets, and a general assortment of Hardware, Dye Stuffs, such as Madder and Indigo, of superior qualities,

GROCERIES, &C., &C.,

which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

April 6, 1847. JOHN C. KIMMEL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE!

GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES!

THE subscriber, having purchased from John L. Snyder his stock of merchandize, would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has now on hand, at the old stand, north west corner of the diamond, a neat assortment of seasonable Goods, consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets,

Cords, Muslins, Calicoes, Vestings, Alpacas, Lawns, &c., &c., together with Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, and PAINTS and DYE-STUFFS,

all of which he is determined to sell at a very small profit, either for cash or approved country produce.

He respectfully invites the public to call and judge for themselves.

April 6th 1847. JOHN M. HOLDERBAUM.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in Summit township, Somerset county on the 20th of March last, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmithing business, named Philip J. Brown, he is between nineteen and twenty years of age and had on when he went away dark coat, vest and pants. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, but no further charges.

GILLIAN C. LINT.

April 6, 1847.*

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

Somerset County, ss.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Emanuel Newcomer, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Susan Newcomer, by her next friend John Helsel, did on the twenty-second day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-five, profer her petition to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, in all time to come, as if she had never been married or as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you the said Emanuel Newcomer that, setting aside all excuses and other business whatever; you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset, at our county court of Common Pleas, there to be held for the said county, on the first Monday in May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Susan Newcomer, and to shew cause, if any you have, why the said Susan Newcomer, your wife, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, as fully and effectually as if she never had been married, or as if you, the said Emanuel Newcomer, were naturally dead, agreeably to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset this 23d day of November, A D 1846. A. J. OGLE.

April 19, '47. Prothonotary.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Monday the 3d day of MAY next, at 1 o'clock P. M. the following Real Estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob Menges, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in the township of Quemahoning, Somerset county, Pa., containing twenty-five acres more or less; about ten acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Speicher, John Burntrager and others, on which are erected a cabin house and stable with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Jacob Menges, at the suit of Jacob Custer, for the use of Phœbe Marshall, Administratrix &c., of Rogers Marshall, dec'd.

—ALSO—

All the right, title interest and claim of William Moore, of, in, and to a certain TRACT OF LAND, situate in Paint township, Somerset county, containing 200 acres more or less; about six acres clear, adjoining lands of Jacob Berkepile, Solomon Miller, Jacob Berkey and others, on which are erected a dwelling house and stable, and grist and saw mill, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said William Moore, at the suit of Samuel Kimmel.

—ALSO—

All the right, title, interest and claim of John Bell, of, in, and to a certain PARCEL OR TRACT OF LAND, situate in Addison township, Somerset county, Pa., containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less; about one hundred and ten acres cleared, about twenty-two acres in meadow, with a dwelling house one and a half stories high, log barn and stable, and spring house erected, and two orchards on the premises, adjoining the National Road on the south, and lands of Andrew Mitchell, Thomas Gleason, and Richard Brooks, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said John Bell, at the suit of Christain C. Livengood, for the use of Simon Gebhart.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office Somerset } April 6, 1747. }

Cheap Tin-Ware.

WILLIAM A. PARKER.

HAS removed his shop to the building recently occupied by Elias Benford as a saddler shop, one door east of the Herald office, Somerset, Pa., where he will constantly keep on hand a general assortment of TIN-WARE, manufactured of good material and in a neat and substantial manner. He will also make to order COPPER WARE of every description on short notice. All of which he will sell uncommonly cheap for CASH or exchange for approved country produce.

Country merchants who wish to buy ware to retail, can be supplied on short notice and accommodating terms.

April 6, 1847.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Note or Book account are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately or they will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Somerset, March 30, 1847.

AT a Court of Common Pleas held at Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset on the 5th day of May 1845, before the Hon J S Black, and his associates, Judges of our said court. The account of Joseph Cummins, assignee of Daniel Hoover, was confirmed by the court, and 15th February 1847. On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. Samuel Gaither, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make distribution of the fund in the assignees hands among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the minutes, certified this 4th day of March, A D 1847.

A. J. OGLE,

Prothonotary.

NOTICE.—In pursuance of the above commission I will attend at my office in Somerset, on Friday the 30th of April next, to discharge the duties therein enjoined upon me, of which all interested persons are desired to take notice,

SAM'L GAITHER,

March 23, 1847. Auditor.

POETRY.

[From the Boston Traveller.

GIVE ME THREE GRAINS OF CORN, MOTHER!

BY MRS. A. M. EDMOND.

The above words were the last request of an Irish lad to his mother, as he was dying of starvation. She found three grains in the corner of his ragged jacket pocket, and gave them to him. It was all she had; the whole family were perishing from famine.

Give me three grains of corn, mother,
Only three grains of corn;
It will keep the little life I have
Till the coming of the morn.
I am dying of hunger and cold, mother,
Dying of hunger and cold;
And half the agony of such a death
My lips have never told.

It has gnawed like a wolf at my heart, mother,
A wolf that is fierce for blood,
All the livelong day and the night beside,
Gnawing for lack of food.
I dreamed of bread in my sleep,
And the sight was heaven to see:
I woke with an eager famishing lip,
But you had no bread for me.

How could I look to you, mother,
How could I look to you
For bread to give your starving boy.
When you were starving too?
For I read the famine in your cheek,
And in your eye so wild,
And I felt it in your bony hand,
As you laid it on your child.

The Queen has land and gold, mother,
The Queen has land and gold,
While you are forced to yorr empty breast
A skeleton babe to hold;
A babe that is dying of want, mother,
As I am dying now,
With a ghastly look in his sunken eye,
And famine upon his brow.

What has poor Ireland done; mother,
What has poor Ireland done,
That the world looks on & sees us starve,
Perishing one by one.
Do the men of England care not, mother,
The great men and the high,
For the suffering sons of Erin's Isle,
Whether they live or die?

There is many a brave heart here, mother,
Dying of want and cold,
While only across the channel, mother,
Are many that roll in gold.
There are rich & proud men there, mother,
With wondrous wealth to view,
And they bread the fling to their dogs to-night
Would give ME life and you.

Come nearer to my side, mother,
Come nearer to my side,
And hold me fondly, as you held
My father when HE died.
Quick, for I cannot see you, mother,
My breath is almost gone;
Mother! Dear mother! ere I die,
Give me three grains of corn!

Health--Hints on Consumption,

BY DR. S. S. FITCH.

The larger the lungs, the more perfect their development, the less they are liable to pulmonary consumption. That the more they are exercised, the larger they will become; that as we take active or laborious exercise, our lungs will be continually enlarging; that on the contrary, indolence, want of exercise, &c., will render the lung smaller, until by absence of air, the air cells will then close up and collapse their walls, as a bird folds up its plumage. By this we also learn that pure air, and even cold air, because more dense, is the best friend of the lungs, and should be resorted to with the greatest confidence, both to prevent and to cure their diseases.

It is found in the history of the American Indians—at one time numbering many millions of people, and inhabiting from the most extreme point north, to Patagonia south, embracing all varieties of climate and location, resting in the frigid, temperate and torrid zones; occupying every variety of situation, on the seaboard, on the borders of the lakes, on the tops of the highest lands, and in the most secluded valleys; on the wide spread and open prairies, and in the most arid deserts; the countries of the greatest humidity, and where it rarely ever rains, as in Peru; yet in all these countries, and every where, such a thing as pulmonary consumption has never been observed, whilst those people remained in their savage state. Bring them into our settlements, civilize them, educate them, and let them adopt our habits, and they become as liable to consumption as we ourselves.

By what peculiarity is the Indian distinguished from the civilized American? 1st, the American Indian is remarkable for the perfect symmetry of his figure.—"Straight as an Indian," is an old proverb, whose truth is instantly recognised by all who have ever seen the wild Indian, his chest is perfect symmetry, his shoulders and shoulder blades are laid flat against the chest and the whole weight of his arms, shoulders, and shoulder blades, is thrown behind the chest; thus always expanding, instead of contracting it; the naked chest and the whole person is often exposed to the open air; they are much out of doors; breathe the open air, never stoop in gait or walk and pursue no avocations that contract the chest, or prevent its free expansion; often wash in pure cold water, exercise the lungs freely by athletic exercises, running racing, the chase, frequently dancing and shouting, &c., most vehemently nearly every day. The same holds true in regard to animals.

Animals in their wild state never have the consumption: whilst the same animals domesticated have it—as the monkey, the rabbit, the horse, &c. Consumption is the child of civilization; results chiefly from the loss of symmetry, and from effeminacy, induced by too much clothing, too luxurious living, dissipation, too little exercise, and debilitating diseases and occupations.

If there is an appellation that would apply to us as a nation, it is round shouldered. The habit of contracting the chest by stooping, is formed by multitudes at school, by sitting at low tables; by setting all on a heap, either in school, by not holding themselves erect, either sitting or standing; and it is a matter of habit to a great degree, with tailors, shoemakers, machinists, clerks, students, seamtresses, all of whose occupation causes them to stoop at their work, or at rest, or at their pleasure, or amusements.

Practice will soon make sitting or standing perfectly erect, vastly more agreeable and less fatiguing than a stooping posture. To persons predisposed to consumption, these hints as regards writing or reading desks, are of the greatest importance. In walking, the chest should be carried proudly erect and straight, the top of it pointing rather backwards than forwards. The North American Indians, who never had consumption, are remarkable for their perfectly erect, straight walk. Next to this, it is of vast importance to the consumptive, to breathe well; he should make a practice of taking long breaths, sucking in all the air he can, and hold it in the chest as long as possible.—On going into the cold air instead of shrinking from it, draw a long breath of pure cold air. Do this a hundred times a day, if you have any symptons of weak lungs, as it will cure you; should you have a slight cold, be in the habit of drawing in a full chest of air.

Luxurious feather or down beds should be avoided, as they greatly tend to effeminate the system, and reduce the strength. For this reason, beds should be elastic, but rather firm and hard straw beds, hair mattrasses, these on a feather bed are well; a most excellent mattress is made by combing out the husks or shucks that cover the ears of Indian corn. I first met these beds in Italy; they are delightful. Cold sleeping rooms are in general best, especially for persons in health; they should never be much heated for any person, but all should be comfortable warm in bed.

TERMS OF THE HERALD.

This paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentery on the estate of Mary Augustine, late of Addison township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Petersburg in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to attend at the residence of the subscriber on Saturday the 10th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JONAS AUGUSTINE,
March 2, 1847, 6t* Ex'r.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Jacob Boyer, Sr., late of Jenner township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the diseased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JACOB BOYER. Exr.
March 9, '47.

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber, residing in Somerset township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of Michael Boyer, late of Jenner township, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said estate to attend at the late residence of the deceased, on Saturday the 24th day of April next, prepared to settle; and those having claims, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN CASEBEER,
March 9, 1847--6t. Adm'r.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned resident in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, after many and urgent requests by his fellow citizens, came to the conclusion to lay out a parcel of *LOTS* to form a village, on the road leading from Somerset to Stoystown five miles distant from each; adjoining the Parsonage at Frieden's Church on the north side from east to west. They will be exposed to sale on the 9th of April next, at 2 o'clock P. M. when due attendance will be given, and terms made known by the proprietor.

GABRIEL WALKER.
March 16, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

S. Gebhart & Ross Forward,

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of the law will promptly attend to all business which may be entrusted to them. Office on the North west corner of the Diamond, and the same place formerly occupied by Gebhart. Jan. 19th '47.

MARBLE TOMB STONES.

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Stone cutting business, at his shop in Somerset, where he will always keep on hand and finish to order a variety of MARBLE and COMMON

TOMB STONES,

all of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
March 2, 1847—1y

Administrators' Notice.

THE subscribers, residing in Brothersvalley township, having obtained letters of administration on the estate of George Walker, Esq., late of said township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to attend at the late residence of the deceased on *Thursday the 15th day of April next*, to settle; and those having claims against said estate, to present them at the same time and place, properly authenticated.

JOHN G. WALKER.
JONATHAN G. WALKER.
March 9. 1847. Adm'rs.

Somerset County, ss.

L. S. AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1847, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of Samuel Gaither, Esq., the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Rosanna Shaver, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 10th day of May next, and shew cause why the real estate of said Rosanna Shaver should not be sold.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 10th day of February, 1847.

WM. H. PICKING,
February 23, 1847. clerk.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to sale by public outcry, at the public square in Somerset on Friday the 16th day of APRIL next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the following Real estate, viz:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Joseph Mason, of, in and to, a certain PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, situate in Shade township, Somerset county, Penn'a, containing 395 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared, and about 20 acres in meadow, adjoining lands of David Rodgers, John Paul, Jesse Berkepile, John Fry, Jr., and others, on which are erected a log dwelling house and barn and stable, with the appurtenances—as the property of the said Joseph Mason, at the suit of Samuel Hunter.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Somerset
March 23 1847.

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D
February 25, 1845.

SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

To Ann Collier, GREETING:

L. S. WHEREAS, Perry Collier did on the tenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, prefer his petition to the Honorable, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, of Somerset county, praying that for causes therein set forth, he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, the said Ann Collier, in all time to come, as if he never had been married, as if you were naturally dead. We, therefore, command you, the said Ann Collier, that setting aside all excuses and other business, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Somerset at our County court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of May next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Perry Collier, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Perry, your husband, should not be divorced from your society, fellowship and company, and from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you the said Ann, as fully and effectually as if he never had been married, or as if you the said Ann, were naturally dead, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and hereof you are not to fail.

Witness the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President of our said court at Somerset, this 19th day of Februrry, Anno Domini, 1847. A. J. OGLE,
March 2, 1847. Prothonotary.

THIS WAY,
For the Interest of the Farmers & others concerned.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public in general, that he is, and will continue in the *Foundry business* in the town of Mount Pleasant.

He will also continue the manufacture of all the different numbers of the "*Woodcock Self-sharpening Plough*," manufactured previous to last August by the firm of "Miller and Lippencotts."—In addition to the five numbers of the above plough, he offers another improved number, which is styled the No. 6.—This Plough is considered by persons of much experience in ploughing to be decidedly superior to any plough in use. The reason why this plough claims the superiority over other ploughs, is because of its strength, its light draught in ploughing, and for being capable of lasting a greater length of time, the strength of the point, it being successfully secured from breaking or ever becoming loose while ploughing.

Mr. Woodcock has attended a number of Fairs with the above named plough and received the premium over all other ploughs.

The subscriber will also keep on hand in connexion with the above ploughs a general supply of Plough Irons suiting all the different numbers of the plough. He will also furnish an assortment of Ploughs and Irons to all the Agents throughout the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette and Somerset, who have been doing business for the firm of Miller & Lippencotts. He will also keep on hand all sizes of *Stoves* of fashionable style, *Grates* of all lengths, *Hollow-Ware* of all kinds, *Saw Mill Castings* of different sizes, *Machinery Castings* for *Engines*, for *Stationary Horse Powers* for *Grist Mills*, for *Gearing* of all kinds, and for *Thrashing Machines*.

Persons wishing to purchase *Thrashing Machines* can be accommodated by the subscriber, as he has two setts of patterns of the Shallenbarger machine to order ready for immediate use. A machine is on hand at present ready for sale. All kinds of old metle (except what has been burned by a coal fire) will be taken in exchange for Castings, also, country produce, such as *Bacon, Flour, Wheat, Corn* and *Oats*, will be taken in exchange at market price.

SAMUEL MILLER, Sr.
March 2, 1847.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JEREMIAH S. BLACK, President, and G. Chorpenning and John M'Carty, Esqs., associate Judges of the court of common pleas, in and for the county of Somerset, and assistant Justices of the courts of over and terminer and general jail delivery and quarter sessions of the peace, in and for said county of Somerset, have issued their precept to me directed, requiring me among other things to make public proclamation throughout my bailiwick, that a court of over and terminer and general jail delivery: also, a court of general quarter sessions of the peace and jail delivery, will commence at the borough of Somerset, in and for the county of Somerset, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the 1st Monday of MAY next, (3d day) in pursuance of which precept

Public Notice is hereby given, to the justices of the peace, the coroner, and constables of said county of Somerset, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their rolls, records examinations, and inquisitions, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain in that behalf to be done and also all those who prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the jail of the said county of Somerset, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Somerset, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1847.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH *Sheriff.*

HORSE BILLS,
NEATLY and Expeditiously executed at THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John D. Reese, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 16th day of APRIL, 1847, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL GRIFFITH.
February 23, 1847. Sheriff.

Call at the Old Stand!

FRESH DRUGS,

MEDICINES, SPICES,
GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that, in addition to his former stock, he has just received at his Drug Store in the Borough of Somerset, a fresh supply of

Drugs, Paints, Medicines, Groceries, Dyestuffs, &c.

consisting in part of the following, all of which will be sold cheap for cash or exchanged for approved country produce, viz:

PAINTS:

Red and White Lead, Venetian Red, Chrome Yellow and Green Vermillion Red, Prussian Blue, Terra de Sienna, Turkey Umber, Lamp Black.

ALSO; Copal Varnish, Black Varnish, Gum Shelac; gold, silver and metal leaf; white, yellow and red bronze; sand paper, turpentine and FISH OIL.

DYE-STUFFS;

Indigo, Madder, Alum, Brazilwood, Fustic, Camwood, Logwood; *ALSO;* Extract of Logwood, Annetto Cochineal, Solution of Tin, Blue Vitriol, oil Vitriol.

GROCERIES;

Best green Rio Coffee, Tea, Pepper, Allspice, and fine table salt.

NOTIONS; combs, purses, pocket books, pins, needles, steel pens, lancet blades, tooth brushes, percussion caps, powder, shot and lead.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry, *CONFECTIONARIES* of all kinds The celebrated Sugar Coated Pills.

SAMUEL KURTZ.
December 29, 1846.

36) JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—By a reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that this valuable Medicine is offered for sale in this city. We esteem it a pleasure to be able to recommend this medicine, as the best calculated for the purpose of curing coughs, colds, sore-throat, asthma, and all affections of the lungs. From a long personal acquaintance with Dr. Jayne, we know that he is no quack, and his medicines are not nostrums of the mode cry-up, but are the result of his long experience as a pratising physician, and the expense of great labor.—*Hartford (Ct.) Daily Review.*

ONLY GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.—We ask no more of any one, than to give Dr. Jayne's Expectorant a fair trial, and if it does not cure the various diseases for which it is recommended, sooner and more effectually than any other medicine that has ever been offered to the public, the Proprietor is willing to undergo any penalty, however severe, the public may see proper to impose upon him. It has, and it will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma Bronchits, Bleeding from the Lungs or Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and a very large majority of the most hopeless cases of CONSUMPTION, when Physicians and prescriptions fail to do any good. Again we say, only try it. It will not harm you, but it must and it will do you good.

Sold by J. J. & H. F. Schell, Somerset Pa.
Also by Edward Bevin, Stoystown Pa

MORE PROOF.

Darlington, Beaver Co., Pa., February, 1839.

35) Dr. D. JAYNE,—Dear Sir,—My little son, when about two months old, was seized with a bowel complaint. It continued for two weeks without intermission, and notwithstanding the remedies prescribed by a respectable Physician, we gave up the child a victim, as we supposed, to a fatal disease. But I providentially heard of "Jayne's Carminitive," as an effectual cure for bowel complaint, and immediately dispatched a messenger to a town seventeen miles off for a bottle. By the use of this medicine, in less than thirty-six hours the disease was checked, and by its constant use for a few days, the child was restored to perfect health. Shortly after this, there occurred a similar case in one of the families of my congregation. I prescribed "Jayne's Carminitive," and the result was a speedy cure.

The same child, owing to exposure, when recently coming up the Ohio, was attacked by that horrible malady, Croup. We landed in the night at Beaver Point, and when our fears were alarmed lest the hoarse sepulchral cough was the forerunner of death, we gave him a teaspoonfull of your Expectorant, and applied some liniment to the throat and breast; and before many minutes the hoarseness was gone, the child breathed freely and slept sweetly. Owing to these circumstances it cannot be wondered at why I have so high an opinion of your medicines, and why I advise every family to keep them on hand, ready for any emergency. Respectfully yours,

ARTHUR B. BRADFORD,
Pastor of the Presbyterian Church,
Darlington, Pa.

Who can doubt the virtues of Jayne's Hair Tonic.

Summerville, N. J. Nov. 26, '42.

Dr. Jayne.—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long. Very respectfully, yours, &c, P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr Jayne's Hair Tonic, I procured two bottles of Mr Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing.—This surprising restoration of my hair excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.
New Germantown, N. J. Nov 26, 1842.

For sale by *J. J. & H. F. Schell*, Somerset, Pa. Also by *Edward Bevin*, Stoystown Pa.

Another New Year!

Amid the ever succession of periods, once more has revolved around. How fraught with food for thought are those "*mile stones*" in human life!

Change after Change—how many the changes—that a retrospect of the past 12 months will conjure up to view!

The Struggling Poor have in some instances been made happy by the dawn of brighter days; while those basking in the

Sunshine of Prosperity have had to taste the bitter pangs of want. How ought these vivid lessons—from off life's truthful page—to stir up the hearts of all

——to goodly deeds,
And thoughts of sympathy!

Death, too, has not been idle; but has helped to make up the changes of the past year. And where health once took up its abode, disease now holds its thraldom. But how oft is ill health attributed to

Negligence or Prejudice, which induces the suffering invalid to refuse using the rightful remedy which his own peculiar malady calls for. The experience of more than

Ten Thousand Trials proves the unequalled value of that pleasant and most celebrated medicine

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, For Diseases of the Lungs and Breast!

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry!

For Coughs, Colds, Consumption, &c.,

Important to all those afflicted with Diseases of the Lungs and Breast.

Will Miracles ever cease? More evidence of its suprising Health-Restorative virtues!!

The following has just been received from Mr Edward Stratton, of Lexington, Mo., which shows that Consumption in its worst form can be cured by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

LEXINGTON, Mo., Jan, 21, 1845.

Benjamin Phelps—Dear Sir: I take great pleasure in communicating to you what I consider an extraordinary cure effected on my daughter, about 11 years of age, by Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the first of September last, my daughter was taken sick, and attended by several physicians, whose prescriptions were ineffectual, or seemed to do no good. She was attended with a constant cough and pain in the breast. Her physicians and all who seen her, came to the conclusion that she was in a confirmed stage of Consumption. I made no other calculation than for her to die. But as she commenced taking the Balsam she began to improve, and continued so until her health was restored, and is now entirely well. With a view of benefiting those who may be similarly afflicted, I take pleasure in recommending this medicine to the confidence of the public.

Yours, with respect,
EDWARD STRATTON.

, The true and genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is sold at established agencies in all parts of the U. States.

Sold in Cincinnati on the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets by
SANFORD & PARK,
Gen'l agents for the Western States.

AGENTS FOR WISTAR'S BALSAM.
J. L. SNYDER, Somerset,
J Lloyd & Co, Donegal,
S Philson, Berlin,
H Little, Stoystown,
G H Keyser, Bedford,
October 20, 1846--1y

FOR SALE.

A Six-acre lot, adjoining the borough of Somerset. For particulars inquire of THE PRINTER.